
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Project Design and Client Report No. CP601/08



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During May 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation consisting of six linear trial trenches on land at The Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby, Carlisle, Cumbria. The area is within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref # 26069). The work was commissioned by David Little of HTGL Architects in order to fulfil an archaeological evaluation brief issued by English Heritage for the instillation and upgrade of sewerage tanks. The archaeological evaluation was required, as part of the works will directly impinge on the projected line of Hadrian's Wall.

The groundworks carried out at the Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby had the potential to confirm the exact location of Hadrian's Wall within an area that has seen little in the way of modern archaeological interventions. The line of the Wall was originally mapped by the Ordnance Survey, and indicated that the projected course of the Wall ran through the grounds of the Old Clydesdale Stud. However, the evaluation demonstrated a distinct lack of archaeological features and or deposits relating to the Roman period. It is highly likely therefore, that the wall is located either to the west or east of the immediate study area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank David Little of HTGL Architects Ltd for commissioning the project, and for his assistance during the fieldwork. Bob Harrison is also thanked for his patient and diligent machining.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend there thanks to Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage for his help during this project.

Claire Mason and Martin Sowerby undertook the evaluation. Metal detecting was kindly undertaken by Alan James. Martin Sowerby, who also produced the drawings, wrote the report. The initial specialist finds work was undertaken in house by the author. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 During May 2008 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land at The Old Clydesdale Stud Tarraby, Carlisle, Cumbria (NGR NY 40592 58114).
- 1.1.2 The work was commissioned by David Little of HTGL Architects Limited in order to fulfil an archaeological brief issued by English Heritage prior to groundworks. This followed planning permission for a variety of works designed to adapt buildings at the Old Clydesdale Stud. The stud is constructed just to the north of the projected line of Hadrian's Wall, with the line of the Wall itself thought to lie (at this property) within its southern garden and the field to the west. As part of this development work, it has become apparent that the sewer system associated with the property, which runs to the south of the farm, does not meet modern requirement (Collins 2008). As a direct result of this, a new drain, septic tank and irrigation system would be needed which has the potential to directly impact upon any subsurface remains relating to the Wall.
- 1.1.3 The field evaluation comprised the excavation of a series of linear trial trenches in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The principal objective of this evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd submitted a project design in response to a request by David Wilson of HTGL Architects for an archaeological field evaluation on land at the Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby, Carlisle, Cumbria, (Giecco 2008). This design was in accordance with a brief prepared by Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist for English Heritage (Collins 2008).
- 2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 The field evaluation consisted of the excavation of a series of trial trenches in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The location and size of the trenches was defined by Mike Collins, Hadrian's Wall Archaeologist (Figure 2). However, a brick footpath had been constructed in the position of Trench 6, which resulted in the trench being moved 1m to the southwest. A mature tree was also located within the immediate area of Trench 4 and in order to protect the roots (Tarraby is designated a Conservation Area) the trench was moved 2m to the northwest. In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they are observed;
 - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
 - to recover artefactual material, especially where useful for dating purposes;
 - to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes;
 - to assess how the presence/absence, of archaeological remains will impact on the proposed drainage works.

2.3 SITE SPECIFIC AIMS

- 2.3.1 The main site-specific aim of the evaluation were defined as follows:
- to define the location, character, extent and state of preservation of Hadrian's Wall, or any other significant archaeological remains, should these be encountered in the defined study area, and *protect them from impact by the ground works*.

- 2.3.1 A total of six trenches were excavated to record the presence or absence of archaeological feature and characterise the nature and significance of any recorded features. The trenches were mechanically excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. Each trench was then manually cleaned where possible and any putative archaeological features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).
- 2.3.2 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Black and White Print and Colour Slide film.
- 2.3.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Sites and Monuments Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 08 OCS-A.
- 2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology Ltd supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this survey will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby is located 2.2m (3.54km) east of the border city of Carlisle. The area is classed as a broad, lowland plain landscape fringed by the low, rugged and remote coastline of the Solway Firth. It is framed by the Cumbria High Fells to the south, the hills of the Scottish borders to the north and the Border Moors and Forests to the northeast (Countryside Commission 1998). The land surrounding Tarraby is gently rolling and is intensively managed as a predominately pastoral landscape (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 HADRIANS WALL

- 3.2.2 Hadrian's Wall was designated as a World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1987 and forms the most complex and best preserved of the frontiers of the Roman Empire (English Heritage 2002). The World Heritage Site comprises a visual envelope between 1km and 6km from the site in order to serve as a buffer zone to protect the site and its immediate landscape from development detrimental to the visual amenity of the site (*Ibid.*).

- 3.2.3 The WHS is centred on the military installations constructed from AD 122 on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian. The WHS also includes other Roman sites and structures which predate Hadrian's Wall, such as the arrangement of forts along the Cumbrian Coast between Bowness-on-Solway and Ravenglass, and incorporates a wealth of pre and post Roman sites and landscapes (*Ibid.*). Hadrian's Wall was constructed in the early second century on a line connecting the Tyne and the Solway and represented at various times the northern frontier of Roman Britain. As a whole it represents one of the best-preserved frontiers of the Roman Empire.

- 3.2.4 The Wall was a composite military barrier, which in its final form comprised several separate elements. A stonewall fronted by a V-shaped ditch, and a number of purpose-built stone garrison fortifications such as forts, milecastles and turrets. A large earthwork and ditch, built parallel with and to the south of the Wall, known as the Vallum, and a metalled supply road linking the garrison forts, which is known as the 'Roman Military Way'. The Wall begins in the east at Wallsend in Tyneside and continues to the west terminating at Bowness-on-Solway in Cumbria, a distance of 80 Roman miles (73.5 English miles or 117 kilometres). The Wall, conceived by Hadrian was to be ten feet wide and about fifteen feet high. The front face of the wall most likely sported a crenulated parapet, behind which the soldiers patrolled along a paved rampart-walk (Bedoyere 1998).

- 3.2.5 The more detailed history of Hadrian's Wall is well documented and is summarised in numerous publications (Breeze 2006; Breeze and Dobson 2000; Daniels 1978 and

Birley 1961). The Wall west of the River Irthing, including the stretch within Tarraby forms part of this survey and will be briefly discussed.

- 3.2.6 Hadrian's Wall west of the River Irthing was originally constructed out of grass turves laid in courses. The reason for this change is to be found in the local geology (Daniels 1978). West of the Irthing, limestone ceases at the Red Rock fault, near milecastle 54 (MC 54). As a direct result, lime used in the construction could no longer be prepared at hand and would have to be brought from over the Irthing. The milecastles of the Turf Wall were built in turf and timber and the turrets were of stone (*ibid*).

3.2.7 **TARRABY STUDY AREA**

- 3.2.8 The section of Turf Wall between Walby and Tarraby (Milecastles 62-65), was thought to be constructed between AD 122 and c.126 (Breeze and Dobson 2000). A final revision of the Wall structure occurred perhaps before AD140, but more probably after AD 160 when the Turf Wall was replaced by an intermediate Stone Wall 2.75m wide (*ibid*).
- 3.2.9 Tarraby lies midway between Milecastle (MC) 64 and 65. Milecastle 65 was located by a resistivity survey in 1976 (Smith et al 1978; Breeze 2006), which showed that the structure laid approximately 130m west of the village and is slightly west of its measured position. A subsequent trial excavation revealed the survival of two courses of footings (Smith *et al* 1978). MC 64 (Drawdykes) was located in 1962 approximately 110m west of the M6 motorway. It measured 14.63-15.24 by 17.83m and is thus a short axis milecastle. The flagged footings of the Stone Wall were also noted above the remains of the Turf Wall. The projected line of the Wall passes between a caravan park and the former army base (Hadrians Camp). A drainage trench excavated in 1972 immediately west of Centurions Walk showed that the core of the Stone Wall, berm and the Wall ditch survived as subsurface features (Breeze 2006).
- 3.2.10 The line of the Wall, having run straight for 2km from Wallfoot, turns on the crest within the former army camp, through Tarraby. A trial excavation by F.G Simpson in the 1930s south of Tarraby Farm showed that the Wall survived at foundation level, however no plans or maps for the exact location of this trench exist (Smith *et al* 1978). The Wall then follows a hedge, on the Wall line, along Tarraby Lane, taking in a crest of a low ridge.
- 3.2.11 During the construction of a housing development in 1976 a substantial rescue excavation was undertaken between Hadrians Wall and the Vallum, close to the fort at Stanwix (Tarraby Lane). Traces were found of a pre-wall field system, a minor Roman road running parallel to, and 80m south of the Vallum, significant post-settings for posts over 2m high and a number of ditches (Smith *et al* 1978).

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The machine stripping of the trenches, which were subsequently excavated by hand down to the natural subsoil, permitted an examination of any potential archaeological deposits and or remains within the site. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 2.

5.2 TRENCH 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was 14m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated northeast by southwest (Figures 2; Plates 1, 2 and 3). The trench was positioned within a small field under pasture and lies to the southwest of the Old Clydesdale Stud buildings. The trench was strategically positioned in an attempt to locate the projected line of Hadrians Wall. The natural subsoil was encountered 0.60m below ground level between 25.95m and 26.01m AOD.



Plate 1: Trench 1 under excavation, facing northwest

- 5.9.1 The trench was mechanically excavated revealing three distinct layers. The earliest horizon observed was the natural boulder clay **100**, which consisted of moderately compacted, pale orangey grey silty clay with the occasional small sub-angular stone inclusion. The natural was overlaid by 0.50m of subsoil **101**, which consists of moderately compacted light brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional small stone inclusions **101**. The topsoil, **102** consists of dark greyish brown silty sand up to 0.10m

thick. A number of nineteenth to twentieth century pottery sherds were recovered from this layer indicating that the area had been used to deposit domestic waste and the abraded nature of the larger sherds is indicative that the field has been extensively ploughed (see Plates 2 and 3; Figure 3).

5.9.2 No archaeological features or deposits were observed in Trench 1.



Plate 2: Trench 1, facing northwest



Plate 3: Trench 1, facing southeast

5.3 TRENCH 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 was 3m long and 1.50m wide, and was orientated northeast by southwest. It was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The trench was located within a recently added extension of the garden and lies adjacent to The Robbins and Silver Birch Cottage (see Figure 2; Plates 4 and 5). The natural subsoils were exposed at 26.60m AOD.

5.3.2 The earliest layer observed was the natural geology **200**, which consisted of mid greyish brown to orange silty clay with numerous poorly sorted stone inclusions approximately 0.10m in diameter. Overlaying the natural was 0.30m of loose dark greyish brown silty sand, which was interpreted as natural accruing subsoils **201**. Approximately 0.10m of topsoil made up the remaining depth of the trench **202**.

5.3.3 No significant archaeological remains relating to Hadrian's Wall were noted.



Plate 4: Trench 2, facing northwest



Plate 5: Trench 2, northeast facing section

5.4 TRENCH 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was 3m long and 1.50m wide, and was orientated northeast by southwest. It was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The trench was located within a recently added extension of the garden and lies adjacent to The Robbins and Silver Birch Cottage (see Figure 2; Plates 6 and 7). The natural subsoil was encountered 0.54m below ground level between 26.84m and 26.81m AOD.
- 5.4.2 The natural geology **300**, consisted of compacted mid orange clay with occasional sub rounded to rounded stones up to a maximum of 0.10m in diameter. Overlaying the natural was approximately 0.25m of loose, mid to dark silty sand **301**, whilst 0.15m of dark brown topsoil **302**, made up the remaining depth of the trench. No other

significant archaeological features were noted, however the topsoil layer yielded a small finds assemblage, which included nineteenth to twentieth domestic wares.



Plate 6: Trench 3, showing natural geology, facing northwest



Plate 7: Trench 3, showing natural geology, west facing section

5.5 TRENCH 4

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 was 3m long and 1.50m wide, and was orientated northeast by southwest. It was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m (see Figure 2; Plate 8). The trench is located within the original garden area and runs parallel with a mature line of

laylandii trees. The natural subsoil was encountered 0.40m below ground level between 29.87m and 29.90m AOD.

- 5.5.2 The earliest deposit observed was the natural geology **400**. It consisted of compacted brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stones.
- 5.5.3 The depth of the subsoil, **401** varied throughout the trench. At the northern extent it was approximately 0.30m below the ground level whilst at the southern extent it was only 0.12m and consisted of moderately compacted mid brownish grey silty sand. This was overlaid by 0.10m of topsoil **402**, this comprised of loose mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.



Plate 8: Trench 4, showing natural geology, facing northeast

5.6 TRENCH 5

- 5.6.1 Trench 5 was approximately 3m long and 1.50m wide and was orientated northeast by southwest (see Figure 2; Plates 9 and 10). The original location of the trench was only 1m from a mature coniferous tree, and to avoid root damage the trench was moved 1m to the southwest (see Figure 2). The trench lies within the original garden area and runs parallel with the garden boundary of Silver birch Cottage. Damage caused to a sewerage pipe in the adjacent trench (Trench 6) caused the trench to fill up with contaminated waste, which resulted in the immediate abandonment of the trench after initial recording from the trench sides.
- 5.6.3 The underlying natural deposit **500**, was observed at the northern and southern extents of the trench at a depth of 0.70m. It consisted of compacted, dark brownish orange silty sand with occasional patches of darker material, which appear to relate to

contamination from the layer above. This layer **501**, consisted of dark almost organic silty sand and due to the strong smell of ammonia given off from this deposit, it is likely that the layer represents the remains of a buried midden for horse manure. A significant amount of twentieth century ceramics were also recovered, indicating that the midden was in use before the Old Clydesdale Stud was converted into residential units. Approximately 0.10m of topsoil made up the remaining depth of the trench.



Plate 9: Trench 5, showing natural geology, facing northeast



Plate 10: Trench 5, showing context **501**, note contamination at the base of the trench.

5.7 TRENCH 6

- 5.7.1 Trench 5 was approximately 3m long and 1.50m wide and was orientated northeast by southwest (see Figure 2; Plate 11). The original location of the trench was placed onto a brick pathway, which resulted in the trench being moved approximately 2m to the south (see Figure 2). The trench lies within the original garden area and is adjacent to the former converted gin-case barn. A sewerage pipe was damaged during the course of the trench excavation, which resulted in the immediate abandonment of the trench after the removal of approximately 0.20m of topsoil **600**. As the ground around the trench was contaminated with waste, and issues with space and access, no other suitable location for a new trench could be found.



Plate 11: Trench 6, facing southwest

6. FINDS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The pottery and other artefactual material has been cleaned marked and packaged according to standard guidelines, and recorded under the supervision of Frank Giecco, NPAL Technical Director.

6.2 POTTERY

- 6.2.1 The evaluation at The Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby produced a large assemblage of post-medieval pottery, which broadly dates from the late nineteenth centuries to the early twentieth centuries. The pottery is in variable condition, although in broad terms the earlier material comprised small sherds increasing later to larger fragments, forming parts of individual vessels. No Roman pottery sherds were recovered during the evaluation.
- 6.2.2 In total one hundred and twelve fragments (weighing 1.036kg) of pottery was recovered during the evaluation, the majority of which derived from Trench 5, context **501**.

6.3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS (CBM)

- 6.3.1 In total, seven fragments (weighing 0.319kg) of ceramic building materials were recovered during the evaluation, the majority of which derived from Trench 5. Most of the fragments were extremely small and degraded and thus could not be assigned a form or function. All fragments derived from unstratified contexts.

6.4 GLASS

- 6.4.1 Seven fragments of vessel and window glass (weighing 0.065kg) were recovered from the evaluation all of which are modern in date.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 7.1.1 The groundworks carried out at the Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby had the potential to confirm the exact location of Hadrian's Wall within the village. The line of the Wall was mapped by the Ordnance Survey, which indicated that the projected course of the structure runs through the grounds of the Old Clydesdale Stud. However the evaluation demonstrated a distinct lack of archaeological features and or deposits relating to the Roman period. It is highly likely therefore, that the wall is located either to the west or east of the Stud. No features of archaeological significance were recorded in any of the evaluation trenches.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

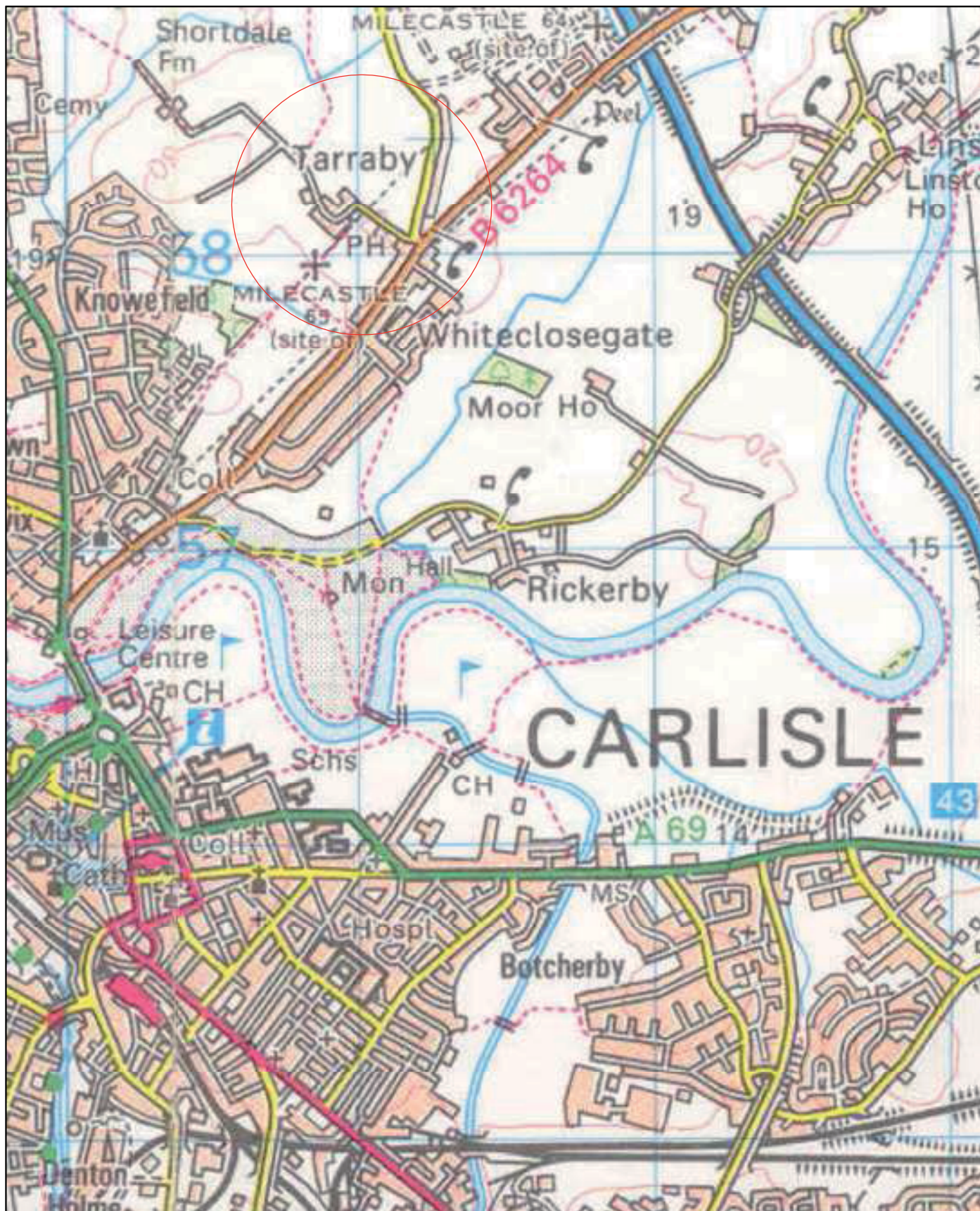
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

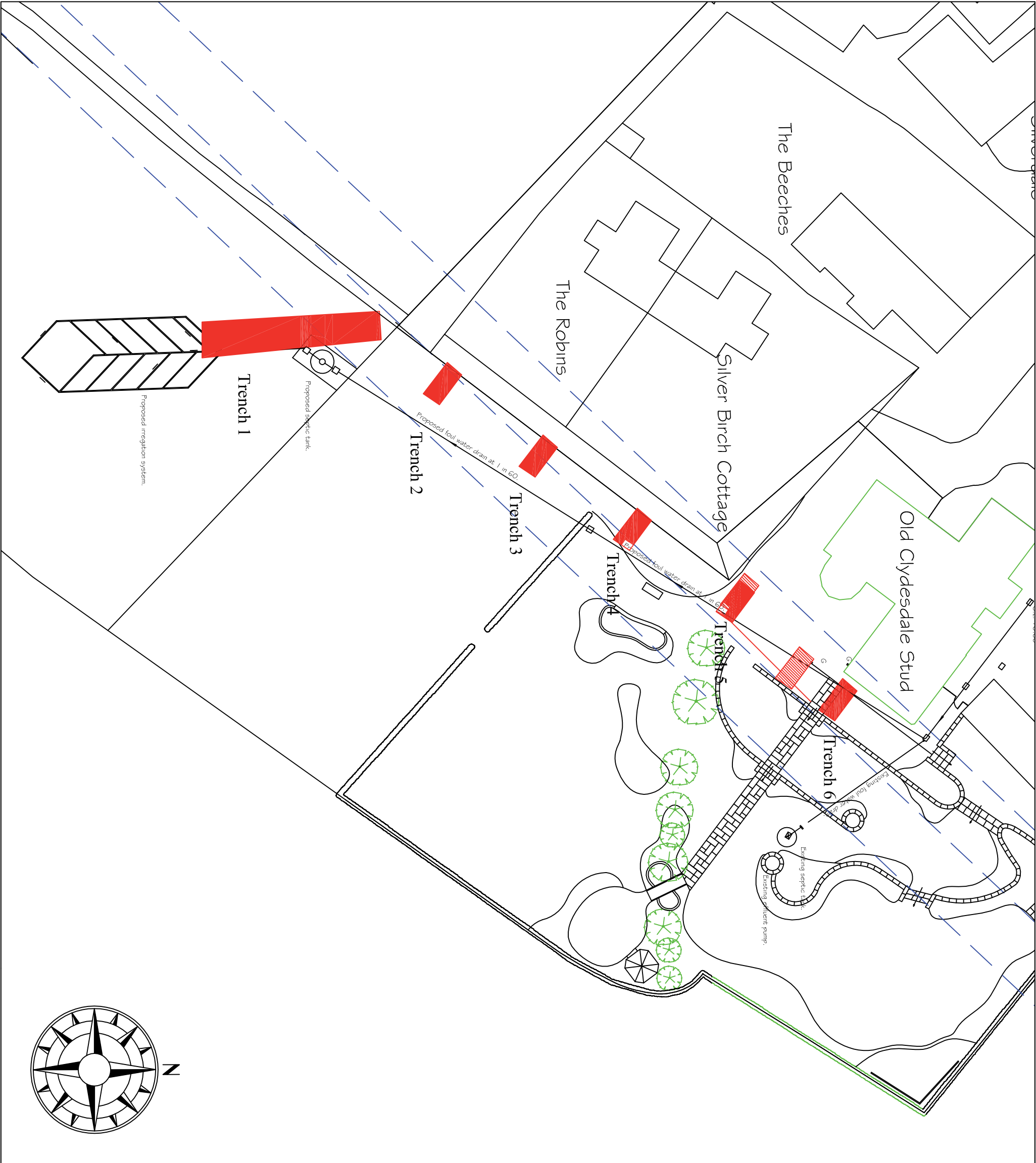
Context Number	Trench	Category	Interpretation
100	1	Layer	Natural
101	1	Layer	Subsoil
102	1	Layer	Topsoil
200	2	Layer	Natural
201	2	Layer	Subsoil
202	2	Layer	Topsoil
300	3	Layer	Natural
301	3	Layer	Subsoil
302	3	Layer	Topsoil
400	4	Layer	Natural
401	4	Layer	Subsoil
402	4	Layer	Topsoil
500	5	Layer	Natural
501	5	Layer	Midden Material
502	5	Layer	Topsoil
600	6	Layer	Topsoil

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES AND PLATES



 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2008</p>	<p>PROJECT: The Old Clydesdale Stud, Tarraby</p> <p>SCALE: 1:18000</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 610/08</p> <p>CLIENT HGTL Architects Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: MS</p> <p>DATE: May 2008</p> <p>FIGURE No: 1</p>	<p>LOCATION:</p> 	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site Location</p>  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 1 : Site Location



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2008
The Old Clydesdale Stud
Tarraby, Carlisle, Cumbria

COMMISSIONED BY:

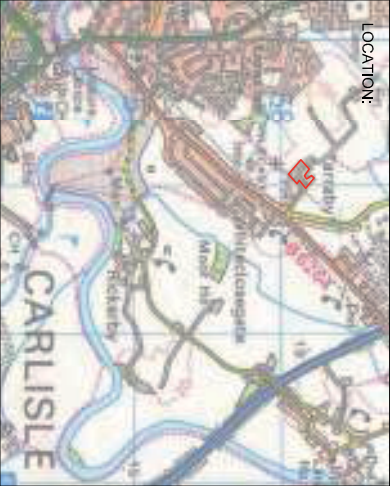
HGTL Architects Ltd

Scale 1:300

DRAWN BY: MS

DATE: May 2008

LOCATION:



KEY

- Trench Location
- New Trench Location
- Projected line of Hadrian's Wall

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Figure No: 2

Figure 2 : Trench Location